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Addendum

United Nations Development Programme

Summary

In the present report, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides information on activities relating to indigenous peoples. Emphasis has been placed on the integration of indigenous perspectives into policy frameworks, the UNDP *Human Development Report*, global, national and regional programming and the participation of indigenous peoples in the achievement of Millennium Development Goals. UNDP, as hosting agency for the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in 2004, has made substantive contributions in coordinating the annual meeting of the Group and in preparing working papers to be submitted to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

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I. Policy framework

1. The corporate mandate, development cooperation processes and agreements of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the aspirations of indigenous peoples guide the Programme's engagement with indigenous peoples and their organizations. In the context of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004), and building on previous initiatives, in August 2001 UNDP issued a policy guidance note entitled "*UNDP and indigenous peoples: a policy of engagement*". The objective of the policy note was to provide UNDP staff with a framework to guide their work in building sustainable partnerships with indigenous peoples. Rooted in the goals and targets set by world leaders at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, it is underpinned by the international human rights framework and a full recognition of the vital role of indigenous peoples in, and contribution to, development.

2. In 2004, the UNDP Energy and Environment Group, the Global Environment Facility and the Civil Society Organizations Division developed a comprehensive practice note on traditional knowledge and access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing. The practice note was intended to provide a resource guide to strengthen the technical and operational capacity of UNDP in weighing and considering the diverse options available for the recognition and protection of the knowledge and genetic resources of both UNDP member States as well as those of indigenous custodians.

II. *Human Development Report*

3. With its focus on exploring issues related to building inclusive societies and managing diversity, the *Human Development Report* for 2004, entitled "*Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World*", has provided a key platform for debate on indigenous peoples' concerns. The report benefited from close consultation with indigenous peoples and members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The *Human Development Report* has been instrumental in stimulating national debates on issues related to cultural diversity and policy-making.

4. In June 2004, the UNDP Guatemala country office organized a workshop to discuss issues raised in the *Human Development Report* related to multiculturalism, indigenous peoples and governance. The Guatemala country office is currently considering developing a network of advisers to address the development needs and demands of indigenous groups in the country.

5. National human development reports are also an important tool for generating debate on issues of concern to indigenous peoples. Chapter 3 of Bolivia's 2004 national human development report, "*Interculturalismo y globalización: la Bolivia posible*", specifically addresses issues of identities, multiculturalism, democratic pluralism and nation-building. Several regional and national human development reports have included data disaggregated by ethnic groupings, language groupings, gender, geography and age. In the near future, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific intends to develop an Asian regional human development report focusing on indigenous peoples.

6. In May 2000, UNDP established a Civil Society Organizations Advisory Committee composed of 14 civil society leaders who provide strategic advice to

Administrator and senior management on key policy advocacy initiatives. The Committee, which includes a member of the Permanent Forum, has been a vehicle for bringing the concerns of indigenous peoples to the attention of UNDP senior management. UNDP supported two members of the Civil Society Organizations Advisory Committee in undertaking the production of a series of case studies documenting the role of indigenous peoples in preventing and resolving conflict. The subsequent publication, *Beyond the Silencing of the Guns*, was launched at the Barcelona Forum in September 2004. Similar civil society organizations advisory committees have been established at the national level in Botswana, Brazil and Mexico.

III. Global programmes

7. There has been a marked shift in the work of UNDP from policy-making to programme development and promoting action on the ground.

8. The Human Rights Strengthening Programme (HURIST), a joint programme with UNDP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), aims at integrating human rights in development by building the capacity of United Nations country offices, preparing methodologies and toolkits on human rights and through documenting and disseminating good practices. In 2002, HURIST incorporated an indigenous peoples' component to its overall programme, with the objective of promoting the full participation of indigenous peoples in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the projects that may affect them.

9. In 2004, HURIST launched two pilot projects in Ecuador (March) and Kenya (June). The initial programming meeting in Ecuador has since led to consultations with indigenous peoples on several important programming issues as identified through HURIST. Among the key outputs of HURIST in Kenya was the facilitation of a frank dialogue between members of parliament and indigenous representatives and the establishment of an advisory mechanism on indigenous issues known as the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Committee of Kenya (UNIPACK). A third pilot is planned for south-east Asia later this year.

10. Based on the successes of HURIST, the government of Catalonia, Spain, has decided to support an additional three pilots in Latin America.

11. Much of UNDP support to indigenous peoples at the country level is channelled through small grants programmes. In Guatemala, a civil society participation programme focuses on strengthening the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. Activities include: raising awareness and strengthening legislation; establishing institutions for the promotion and protection of indigenous women's rights; and awareness raising on human rights treaties and norms.

12. The Global Environment Facility small grants programme, implemented by UNDP, also on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank, provides grants of up to $50,000 to non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and indigenous peoples eligible for funding within the criteria of the Global Environment Facility. Country-level activities are guided by national steering committees, made up in the main of representatives of national non-governmental organizations, academia, co-funding donors, United Nations agencies and the private sector, as well as representatives of

indigenous peoples. In order to facilitate the processing of grant applications from local community-based organizations and indigenous peoples, country programmes organize regular stakeholder workshops to help communities draft grant proposals in their local languages. In addition, the Global Environment Facility small grants programme has been working to facilitate indigenous peoples' access to grants through innovative methods such as video and photo proposals and by assessing its work with indigenous peoples through consultative workshops such as the one held on 15 May 2004, during the third session of the Permanent Forum (10-21 May 2004).

13. In 1999, the Global Environment Facility small grants programme joined efforts with the United Nations Foundation in launching a partnership initiative entitled "Community management of protected areas for conservation (COMPACT)". Since its inception, the main objective of the initiative has been to demonstrate both how community-based initiatives working with local and indigenous groups can significantly increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and build their capacity for greater impact. In each of the selected globally significant protected areas (including natural World Heritage Sites, biosphere reserves, sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands and globally important marine coral reefs), COMPACT addresses sustainable development by responding directly to funding proposals submitted by local non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and indigenous groups.

14. In Mexico, projects have included the establishment of healer's associations; the transmission of traditional knowledge through manuals and local reference books; as well as the preparation of bilingual educational materials illustrated by local artists for indigenous pre-school and primary schools in 20 Mayan communities.

15. In February 2004, the small grants programme signed a memorandum of understanding with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Centre to encourage mutual learning, resource mobilization and the incorporation of the lessons of the COMPACT approach, focusing in particular on the involvement of local and indigenous communities in the co-management of globally significant protected areas.

16. The Equator initiative, a global programme focusing on the Equatorial belt region to reduce poverty and sustain biodiversity, has established the Equator Prize of $30,000 United States dollars, through which it rewards communities that are successfully sustaining biodiversity while reducing poverty. Many indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations have been recognized through this prestigious prize. The initiative has also been working on fostering community-to-community learning and ensuring that community practices will have policy impact.

IV. National and regional programmes

17. Much of UNDP support to indigenous peoples happens at the regional and country level. In Bolivia, the country office is working with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the formulation of a project whose main objective is to facilitate dialogue among indigenous peoples' organizations in the context of the national Constituent Assembly. The country office is also undertaking studies in

demography and poverty monitoring that looks at how to collect data on indigenous peoples to monitor poverty inequalities at national, provincial and municipal levels.

18. In Nicaragua, UNDP is working together with the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on an initiative aimed at collecting and disaggregating data on indigenous populations.

19. UNDP is currently implementing a Regional Initiative on Strengthening Policy Dialogue on Indigenous, Highland and Tribal Peoples' Rights and Development at a cost of $2 million United States dollars. The project aims to enhance inter-country sharing of experiences on priority issues, particularly with regard to reducing the incidence of poverty among indigenous peoples. It aims to build capacity among all stakeholders, strengthen information networks and knowledge management systems, particularly among indigenous peoples, to support their full and effective participation in policy dialogue at all levels. The project is being led from Thailand and the participating countries include Cambodia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The intended outputs include needs assessments, capacity-building initiatives, such as training and materials for indigenous peoples and national Governments, indigenous advisory mechanisms, pilot projects and learning networks at the national and regional levels. The regional initiative also pays particular attention to the concerns and needs of indigenous women, especially in the area of indigenous knowledge and sustainable resources management.

20. In 2003-2004, the Civil Society Organizations Division of UNDP, in partnership with the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, undertook a mapping of the activities of the regional country office involving indigenous peoples. The mapping provides brief descriptions of key projects as well as an indigenous peoples' component. The intention of the mapping was to assess the kind of work taking place with indigenous peoples in the field and to identify possible next steps for further engagement at the regional level. The survey was presented in Guatemala at the workshop organized by the UNDP country office on multiculturalism in June 2004.

21. Greater and improved dialogue between UNDP country offices and indigenous peoples is needed to ensure the implementation of the UNDP policy of engagement on indigenous peoples.

V. Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples

22. Over the last three years UNDP has engaged in raising awareness of the Millennium Development Goals among indigenous peoples and their organizations at various international forums.

23. UNDP seeks to collaborate with indigenous peoples and their organizations in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and recognizes that greater efforts are needed to include the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in the development of the country reports that monitor the progress of the Goals. Greater coordination between indigenous peoples' organizations and the Millennium Campaign is needed, although the first steps have been taken.

24. UNDP builds the capacity of communities to "localize the Millennium Development Goals" by providing small grants to community-oriented sustainable development projects as well as through community to community learning

exchange facilities that encourage the sharing of knowledge and best practices among community-based organizations. In addition, community dialogue spaces profile communities during global conferences and highlight the contribution of communities and especially indigenous peoples in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. These dialogues bring together representatives of communities and indigenous peoples with leaders of international government and civil society organizations for a frank exchange on how to develop an enabling environment for community participation in regional development.

25. In the Millennium Project review of the global progress on the Millennium Development Goals, the Millennium Project states that "if the concerns of excluded or marginalized groups are not articulated during policy debate, national Millennium Development Goal-based poverty reduction strategies will likely miss the very people whose needs they are designed to address" (MPR 2005, p. 129). The report highlights the fact that "indigenous groups are rarely included in planning and processes" and supports that "(indigenous) representatives need to be part of the policy design process".

26. UNDP welcomes the opportunity to work with the Forum in ensuring greater engagement of indigenous peoples in the Millennium Development Goals process so as to build on the opportunities and better address the challenges.

VI. Support for the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

27. UNDP coordinated the inter-agency paper on free, prior and informed consent presented at the third session of the Forum in May 2004. In September 2004, UNDP hosted and coordinated the yearly meeting of the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues. Two key outputs of this meeting have been a joint statement and a technical position paper on indigenous peoples and the Millennium Development Goals.

28. 2004 also marks the second year of UNDP contributions to the Voluntary Fund of the Permanent Forum to support initiatives focusing on data collection and disaggregation, free prior and informed consent and the Millennium Development Goals.